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All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

Indian Treaty.



JAMES MONROE.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come: greeting;

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewa nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at Saginaw, in the Territory of Michigan, by a Commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which treaty is in the words following, to wit: Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Saginaw, in the Territory of Michigan, between the United States of America, and the Chippewa nation of Indians.

ART. 1. The Chippewa nation of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby, forever, cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary line, which runs due north from the mouth of the great Auglaize river, six miles south of the place where the base line, so called, intersects the same; thence, west, sixty miles; thence, in a direct line, to the head of Thunder Bay River; thence, down the same, following the courses thereof, to the mouth; thence, northeast, to the boundary line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence, with the same, to the line established by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence, with the said line, to the place of beginning.

ART. 2. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts of land shall be reserved, for the use of the Chippewa nation of Indians:

One tract, of eight thousand acres, on the east side of the river Au Sabie, near where the Indians now live.

One tract, of two thousand acres, on the river Mesagawisk.

One tract, of six thousand acres, on the north side of the river Kawkawling, at the Indian village.

One tract, of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, upon the Flint river, to include Reaum's village, and a place called Kishkawawce.

One tract, of six thousand acres, on the head of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw river, at the village of Otusson.

One island in the Saginaw Bay.

One tract, of two thousand acres, where Nabobask formerly lived.

One tract, of one thousand acres, near the island in the Saginaw river.

One tract, of six hundred and forty acres, at the bend of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw river.

One tract, of two thousand acres, at the mouth of Point Augrais river.

One tract, of one thousand acres, on the Huron, at Menocquet's village.

One tract, of ten thousand acres, on the Shawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock.

One tract, of three thousand acres, on the Shawassee river, at Ketchewaun daganinik.

One tract, of six thousand acres, at the Little Forks on the Tetabawasink river.

One tract, of six thousand acres, at the Black Bird's town, on the Tetabawasink river.

One tract, of forty thousand acres, on the west side of the Saginaw river, to be hereafter located.

ART. 3. There shall be reserved, for the use of each of the persons hereinafter mentioned and their heirs, which persons are all Indians by descent, the following tracts of land:

For the use of John Riley, the son of

Menawcumequoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of land, beginning at the head of the first marsh above the mouth of the Saginaw river, on the east side thereof.

For the use of Peter Riley, the son of Menawcumequoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of land, beginning about and adjoining the apple trees on the west side of the Saginaw river, and running up the same for quantity.

For the use of James Riley, the son of Menawcumequoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east side of the Saginaw river, nearly opposite to Campeau's trading house, and running up the river for quantity.

For the use of Kawkawiskou, or the Crow, a Chippewa chief, six hundred and forty acres of land, on the east side of the Saginaw river, at a place called Menitogow, and to include, in the said six hundred and forty acres, the island opposite to the said place.

For the use of Nowokeshik, Metawanene, Mokitchenogwa, Nondashemau, Petabonagwa, Messawwakut, Chetbalks Kit hegequoqua, Sagosequa Annoketoqua, and Tawcumequoqua, each, six hundred and forty acres of land, to be located at and near the grand traverse of the Flint river, in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

For the use of the children of Bokowtonden, six hundred and forty acres, on the Kawkawling river.

ART. 4. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Chippewa nation of Indians, annually, for ever, the sum of one thousand dollars in silver; and do also agree that all annuities due by any former treaty to the said tribe, shall be hereafter paid in silver.

ART. 5. The stipulation contained in the treaty of Greenville,* relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

ART. 6. The United States agree to pay to the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon, in consequence of the lines established by this treaty, and which improvements add real value to the land.

ART. 7. The United States reserve to the proper authority the right to make roads through and part of the land reserved by this treaty.

ART. 8. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith for the Indians, at Saginaw, so long as the President of the United States may think proper, and to furnish the Chippewa Indians with such farming utensils and cattle, and to employ such persons to aid them in their agriculture, as the President may deem expedient.

ART. 9. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass, commissioner as aforesaid, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Chippewa nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Saginaw, in the Territory of Michigan, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

LEWIS CASS.

Fakenosega, his x mark
Kekenutchege, his x mark
Chinokemow, his x mark
Kekenutchege, his x mark
Mokkows, his x mark
Noutonwabe, his x mark
Shingwalk, his x mark
Shingwalk, jun. his x mark
Wawaubekwak, his x mark
Pashkobowins, his x mark
Mushkobeuense, his x mark
Waubonoosa, his x mark
Wausaguanai, his x mark
Minquet, his x mark
Otusson, his x mark
Tussegua, his x mark
Mixabee, his x mark
Kitchewawashen, his x mark
Neobeenaguin, his x mark
Anueemaycoubeeme, his x mark
Onewequa, his x mark
Nayokee man, his x mark
Peshquescum, his x mark
Muckcumcinan, his x mark
Kitchewnoting, his x mark
Waubeekewew, his x mark
Pashkeekou, his x mark
Mayto, his x mark
Sheemaugua, his x mark
Kauguest, his x mark
Kishheematushi, his x mark
Anewayba, his x mark
Wakaykeefugo, his x mark
Autowaynabee, his x mark
Nawgonissee, his x mark
Owenisham, his x mark
Wauweeyatam, his x mark
Shawshawenabais his x mark
Okoyousins, his x mark
Ondottowaugene, his x mark
Amickoneua, his x mark
Kicheonundeyo, his x mark

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, with the exception of the article supplementary thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

The Sign of the
GOLDEN ROSE
Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to
No. 84, Main-street.

ONE door below S. KLEVS HOTEL,
and will be open for the reception of
visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour
will be acknowledged with gratitude,
by their obedient servant,

J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

For the use of John Riley, the son of

Saugassauway, his x mark,
Okeemanpenaysee, his x mark,
Minggeesecay, his x mark,
Waubitschen, his x mark,
Peappaymanshee, his x mark,
Ocanauk, his x mark,
Ogeebounise, his x mark,
Paymeenoting, his x mark,
Kaujagonyagee, his x mark,
Mayneeseeno, his x mark,
Kakagouryan, his x mark,
Meewayson, his x mark,
Wepecumgegut, his x mark,
Maakkenwube, his x mark,
Fonegrwne, his x mark,
Nemetetowwa, his x mark,
Kitchmookoman, his x mark,
Kishkautou, his x mark,
Pennaysee, his x mark,
Ogeniaukketto, his x mark,
Reaume, his x mark,
Nowkesur, his x mark,
Mixmuniton, his x mark,
Wassau, his x mark,
Keneobe, his x mark,
Moksauba, his x mark,
Mutchwetau, his x mark,
Nuwayon, his x mark,
Okumanpinase, his x mark,
Meckseonne, his x mark,
Paupemiskobe, his x mark,
Kogkakeshik, his x mark,
Wauwassack, his x mark,
Mishchenanquet, his x mark,
Okemans, his x mark,
Nimeke, his x mark,
Maneuegobwawaa, his x mark,
Waseneso, his x mark,
Mantons, his x mark,
Kennewobe, his x mark,
Agugonabe, his x mark,
Sigonak, his x mark,
Kokoooh, his x mark,
Pemaw, his x mark,
Kawototame, his x mark,
Sabo, his x mark,
Kewapeone, his x mark,
Metewa, his x mark,
Kawgeshegum, his x mark,
Keyacum, his x mark,
Atowagesek, his x mark,
Mawmawkens, his x mark,
Mamauecuta, his x mark,
Penaysewaykesek, his x mark,
Kewaytinam, his x mark,
Sepewan, his x mark,
Shashebak, his x mark,
Shaconk, his x mark,
Mesnakrea, his x mark,
Singgo, his x mark,
Maytwayashing, his x mark,
Saguhosh, his x mark,
Saybo, his x mark,
Owbole, his x mark,
Paymusawtom, his x mark,
Endus, his x mark,
Aushetayawnekusa, his x mark,
Yawapenishik, his x mark,
Omikou, his x mark,
Leroy, his x mark.

Witnesses at signing:

John L. Leib, Secretary.

D. G. Whitney, Assistant Secretary.

C. L. Cass, Capt. 3d Infantry.

R. A. Forsyth, Jr. acting commissioner.

Chester Root, Capt. U. S. Artillery.

John Peacock, Lieut. 3d U. S. Infantry.

G. Goldroy, sub-Agent.

W. Knaggs, sub-Agent.

William Tuckey,

Louis Beaufort,

John Hurston,

James V. S. Ryley,

B. Campan,

John Hill, Army Contractor.

J. Whipple,

Henry L. Hunt,

William Keith,

A. E. Laccock, M. S. K.

Richard Smyth,

Louis Dequindre,

B. Head,

John Smyth,

Conrad Ten Eyck.

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JAMES MONROE.

By the president,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

The Sign of the
GOLDEN ROSE
Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to
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ONE door below S. KLEVS HOTEL,
and will be open for the reception of
visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour
will be acknowledged with gratitude,
by their obedient servant,

J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

For the use of John Riley, the son of

On Hand and for Sale,

ALABAMA COTTON, by the bale,
WHITE LEAD of the first quality,
dry, and ground in Oil,
RED LEAD, for Painters' and Potters' use,
SUGAR OF LEAD,
4d. 5d. 8d. and 10d. (ut Nails, by the keg.)
ALSO,
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, by the barrel,
Half Pint TUMBLERS of the Zanesville works by the box.

WM. LEAVY & SON,
Lexington, July, 27th, 1820—30-6t

NEW GOODS.

R. A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FOR
MER ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL
SELECTED SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which
he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices
for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who
are in arrears with him, to come forward and
settle their respective dues, either by pay-
ment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819—53-4t

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross & Keys, Main-street.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, IN
addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and TEAS,
Young Hyson, &c.
Best GREEN COFFEE,
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.

ALSO—A few dozen PORT WINE,
Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy,
West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable
terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE
Two Horse WAGON & HARNESS, complete.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A
House of Entertainment.

For the accommodation of Travellers and
Boarders, where every attention will be paid
to those who may favor him with their custom.
Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style,
would do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the
STEAM BOAT FALATE—

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within a
few days, a choice collection of SUMMER
GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual
low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.
Lexington, June 20, 1820—24

A REQUEST.

I RESPECTFULLY request the public,
not to permit themselves to be further
deceived against me, by the many base false-
hoods that have been circulated respecting
the unfortunate disturbances in my family, as
I shall, after the termination of the suit for a
divorce, and after Mrs. Evans is no longer my
wife, appear before the public in pamphlet
form, with the bill and answer, and a number
of additional observations, wherein I shall at-
tempt (and feel confident of success with
every liberal and unprejudiced mind) to show
that however imprudently and foolishly Mrs.
E. and myself have acted, yet that neither her
nor myself have been near as much to blame
in the affair as some of her relations—
respectable as is truly virtuous as far as I know
or believe, prudently economical and a kind
and affectionate mother. My business com-
pels me to go to Missouri immediately, and
shall not return until next October. Should
any thing appear against me in the mean time,
the public will please suspend their opinions
until my return, at which time I will furnish
them with the other side of the question. I
have thus long remained silent on the subject
through delicacy, and intended ever to re-
main so, and should have, if my enemies had
done me only one hour's justice; but in con-
sequence of so many unjust and injurious re-
ports being put in circulation about me, and I
remaining silent, a great number of persons
have improperly construed my silence into
guilt, and concluded that I feared an investi-
gation, which must be the apology for my
present and future course, and pledge myself
that it is with the greatest degree of reluc-
tance and delicacy, that I now appear before
the public, and can assure them, that such is
the respect that I have for Mrs. Evans, that
if I was compelled to seriously criminate her,
I should ever now and ever hereafter remain
silent, whatever might be said about me.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Jessamine county, June 25, 1820—26

N. B. I must thus publicly take the liberty
of tendering my respectful thanks to Ambros
Young, Esq. of Fayette county, for his gentle
manly conduct, in refusing to purchase a
Corn when a certain character was endeavor-
ing to sell it for Whiskey.

Negro Girl For Sale.

FOR SALE a likely Mulatto NEGRO GIRL
about 15 years of age, who understands
house business well. She is equal to any
Enquire of the Printers.

June 20, 1820—25-3t

A Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber has a likely NEGRO WO-
MAN, about 20 years of age, and under
good character, whom he offers for sale—
she is a good spinner, and sewer; she is a
good cook, and well calculated for a house-
wife. The subscriber would swap her
for a likely boy. He has also two good Mu-
latto years old, for sale. For terms apply
to the undersigned, living one mile from Chil-
ough, Fayette county.

JOHN G. PARTLOW.

June 7th, 1820—20

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-office a Versailles
Ky, which if not taken out within three
months, will be sent to the General Post-office
as dead letters.

Merit Arnold
Lloyd Q. Addison
James Anderson
John Allen
John Ashford

B. B. Buckley 3
Nancy Brooks
Duck & Mithum
J. H. Buck 2
Elizabeth M. Berry-
man

Percival Butler, Jr.
Dawson Brown
Wm. B. Blackburn 2
John Buckhannon
Gerrard Bohannon
Dr. R. B. Bohannon
Tanner Bramham
James D. Brown.

Wm. Castle 2
James J. Crow 2
Dr. L. Carr
Martha Cosby
Harrison Chapple
George Carlisle 2
Wm. H. Cosby
Sarah S. Coleman
George Chilton
Wm. Chilton

Jane Caldwell
Solomon Christman
Lewis Craig
James C. Caldwell
Wm. Campbell
James S. Craig
Edward Colston 5
Nimrod Chadwell
Clerk Woodford C. C.
Samuel P. Clickett
D

Thomas Dougherty
Dr. Beringer
Abijah Davis
Ann Davis
Dr. D. G. Dedman
John Darr
Nancy Diekey
Wm. Davis
Henry Downes
Wm. H. Dunnica
E

Frederick Elkin
Elizabeth Ewell 2
Wm. Ewell
F
Mary R. Felix
John Elm
Capt. R. Fox
G

John Guthrie
Thomas Guthrie, Jr.
Candlish Gouga
John S. Graves
Lucinda Grady
Wm. Green
Wm. George
John Garrett
Lewis Garnett
Wm. W. Grant

H
Nicholas Hantley
Margaret Harper
Sydney D. Hanks
Henry H. Hazard
John Hamilton
A. B. Hamilton
Jesse H. Hunter 2
Wm. Herring
Chester Harding
Thomas Hays 2
Milly Harbour
Emily T. Hickman
John Hannan & Co. 2
Mrs. S. Hawkins
Joel Henry
John Hammonds
Solomon Hufford
John Harvie
James Haggins, esq.
John Hutton

Wm. Johnson
Fred. Junod
Silas Johnson
Thomas Jeff
David L. Jackson 3
Samuel Jesse
K
Jos. Kinkead & Son 2
Jno D. Kinkead
Jos. Kinkead 3
A. Kinkead

L
Wm. D. Long 16
R. & W. H. Long 3
Fanny Lewis
James C. Long 2
Leonard W. Ligon
Wm. W. Lee
Thomas L. Lee
Landy Lindsey
Abram Dale.

JOS. W. BRYSON, A. P. M.
Versailles, July 1, 1820—28

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a quantity of elegant and
common

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
ALSO—DOLLS, BEADS &c. &c.

WITH a general assortment of every arti-
cle in the MILLINERY LINE, which
customers are invited to examine for them-
selves, and judge of the price and quality. All
of which will be sold on moderate terms for
Bankable money.

No further CREDIT can be given—and
those who owe will confer a favour by settling
their accounts.

11-9t Lexington, March 16, 1820.

A Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber has a likely NEGRO WO-
MAN, about 20 years of age, and under
good character, whom he offers for sale—
she is a good spinner, and sewer; she is a
good cook, and well calculated for a house-
wife. The subscriber would swap her
for a likely boy. He has also two good Mu-
latto years old, for sale. For terms apply
to the undersigned, living one mile from Chil-
ough, Fayette county.

JOHN G. PARTLOW.

June 7th, 1820—20

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transyl-
vania University, will commence on the
FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by
B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and
Surgery.

CHS. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medi-
cine and Materia Medica.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women and Children.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JULY 22.

By the fast sailing ship Martha, capt. Skelley, which arrived last night in 33 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 15th of June, and London papers to the 13th, inclusive. Our previous advices, with the exception of a few paragraphs, received via Halifax, were only to the 20th of May. We have examined our files with close attention, & have taken much pains to compress into one paper all the matter of special interest.

ENGLAND has been thrown into sudden ferment and agitation by the sudden arrival of the Queen. Soon after her majesty reached London she communicated an important message to the house of commons, drawn up in bold and confident terms, and protesting against the project in contemplation of appointing a secret committee to investigate her conduct since she has been abroad. She says she wants the fullest enquiry into her conduct, and claims an open investigation—a privilege not denied to the meanest individual in the state.

By the message of the King it appears that he has determined that an investigation shall take place.

Mr. Brougham presented the message from the queen to the house of commons; and the papers are filled with the interesting discussion which followed. No decisive measures had been adopted, and the subject had been postponed for a few days, to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the papers speak of hopes being entertained that the differences between the royal parties will be amicably adjusted.

In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool, in which his lordship stated, that notwithstanding all that had passed any suggestions which her majesty may have to offer upon the propositions submitted in April last, would be received, her majesty said—

"That she demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England; that, before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposal; that, when she was restored to them, she would be ready to listen to any proposals of her majesty's ministers."

The majority in the house of lords, in favor of lord Liverpool's motion for the appointment of a secret committee to investigate the conduct of the Queen, was 79.

The question for a postponement of proceedings in the house of commons was carried unanimously.

Her majesty has been received with great attention by the people, and, from the spirit they have manifested, we should infer that, whether her majesty is guilty or not, an attempt of the government to proceed to extremity with her would well produce a revolution.

Ever since the Queen arrived in London that metropolis has been the theatre of perpetual riot. All who would not huzza and puff off their hats in honor of her majesty were pelted with mud, brick-bats, &c. &c. and often, after having complied with the requisition, they were pelted with mud for the diversion of the mob. Carlton House was assailed, and the windows of lord Sidmouth's and lord Castlereagh's houses and others broken to pieces. The military were on duty, but the king had given orders not to take hostile measures for defence, unless in the extreme case of absolute necessity.

[In our next, we shall publish the details of this news, which, trivial as a national disgrace, may be thought here, is of high national importance to England.]

On the 6th, the following Message, was received in both houses of parliament.

"GEORGE R"

"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house."

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosure and discussion which must be so painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative."

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding, which the justice of the case and the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

The following is the Message communicated to the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, pursuant to an order of her Majesty.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the adoption of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights, which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered Monarch in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found the surest support."

Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a secret committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shewn the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She also now desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her; a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the state. In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her enemies, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for the defence of the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English Government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

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LONDON, JUNE 13.

The calamitous state of Ireland, owing to the stoppage and failure of the different banks, exceeds all description, and by the mails of yesterday appears to be increasing rather than diminishing. Business is at an end in the province of Munster, and whole districts are ruined. The butter trade, which promised to be very brisk in Cork and Waterford, is entirely suspended. Two other banks, those of Kilkenny and Waterford, have failed in the south of Ireland. The latter bank was held by Mr. W. Newport, the younger and only brother of Sir J. Newport. Mr. Newport died suddenly on the day before the failure was announced, and his death was stated as the reason for closing the bank.

Louvel, the assassin of the Duke de Berri, was executed on the 17 of June last.

Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place, in consequence of the debates upon the election law. The debates continued to run high. The Liberals complain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. M. de Girardin said, such a spectacle he had not before witnessed for thirty years. Paris, he said, resembled a captured city: troops stationed in various quarters and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force. On the other hand, it was said that the conduct of the militia had exhibited great moderation. The groups that had been dispersed, were shouting—"Long live the Emperor!" One or two lives had been lost. Frequent skirmishings had taken place in the public places, between the Royalists, and the Liberals. The weapons used were generally canes or sticks with ferrules, and the wounded were numerous. A great number of arrests have taken place.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

Louvel was executed yesterday evening, at six o'clock. He had preserved to the very last moment, without the slightest intermission, that extraordinary and unshrinking apathy, which he displayed through the course of his confinement and trial. His countenance, as he went along to the scaffold, even wore a smile of content. He assisted the executioner in the preparations for the last dreadful instant.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

After the execution of the murderer Louvel, the multitude dispersed peacefully. The most perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent security was of short duration. At half past eight o'clock, an assemblage of several hundred individuals took place on the Boulevard des Capuchins, armed with sticks. They paraded on horse, exclaiming, "The Charter forever!"—"Long live the Emperor!" Still more criminal cries were heard, but they are of a nature so atrocious, that we will not venture to repeat them. This seditious confederacy marched along the Boulevards to the Porte St. Denis, on their arrival at which their numbers were much increased. They were met at the entrance of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, by a piquet of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their further progress. A detachment of the Dragoons of the Royal Guard, and another of the Gendarmes, fell in with them at the Chateau d'Eau, and dispersed them. Several were arrested. Some of them repaired to the faubourg St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries which had no other effect than to occasion the shutting up of the shops. The presence of the troops of the line, stationed in that faubourg, restrained them from further excesses: at ten o'clock, tranquillity was restored. This evening, at nine, all was quiet in the metropolis.

Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place. They originated in consequence of the debates upon the election law. The debates continued to run high. The Liberals complain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. M. de Girardin said, such a spectacle he had not before witnessed for thirty years. Paris, he said, resembled a captured city; troops stationed in various quarters and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force. On the other hand, it was said, that the conduct of the militia had exhibited great moderation. The groups that had been dispersed were shouting—"Long live the Emperor!" One or two lives had been lost.

requent skirmishings had taken place in the public places between groups of Royalists and Liberals. The weapons used were generally canes, and sticks with ferrules, and the wounded were numerous. Many arrests have taken place.

Louvel, the assassin of the Duke de Berri, was executed on the 17th June.

GERMANY.

The execution of Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, took place on the 20th of May. A great multitude assembled to witness the execution. It took place not at ten o'clock, as was announced, but at six. He was desirous of addressing the populace; but the president of the court of justice, to whom he had given his word not to do so, reminded him, that doubtless he did not wish to perjure himself immediately previous to death. He therefore confined himself to merely declaring that he "died for his country." He evinced much calmness and did not accept the assistance of a minister of religion. A great number of students from Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the Germanic costume.

A letter from Rome says, that before the Queen left Pesaro, a deputy from the republic of St. Marino, presented her the congratulations of the republic on her accession to the throne.

A free pardon is stated to be making out for Edwards, Adams, Monument, and Dwyer, for any treason committed prior to the 23d of February.

The ship owners of London, have petitioned parliament against the freedom of trade.

In the court of King's Bench, Sir P. Burrell has obtained a rule to shew cause why the verdict on his trial should not be set aside.

Late News of Brion's Expedition to the Spanish Main.

By the brig Argus, arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda, the editors of the Oracle have received Jamaica papers to the 12th June.

They state that an engagement took place on the 24th May, between the Royalists and the Independents, at Rio de la Hache, the former commanded by colonel Montillo; after being warmly engaged for two hours, with an army of 2700 men, against 709, the royalists retreated to Morino, with the loss of one hundred and eighty men, and the independents lost thirty men in killed and wounded. At the termination of the contest, the officers of the independent forces applied to Brion for their pay, but he did not comply with their demand, and fearful that they would unite against him, he took away their arms, and embarked them on board several vessels, and then sailed from the above port.

The town of Rio de la Hache was set fire to on the night of the 4th June, and the fort blown up, supposed to have been done by the orders of Brion, who it is conjectured has gone to St. Domingo.

The town of Alviere, near Rio de la Hache, was set fire to and burnt on the 15th May, by the independents. The troops evinced a good deal of insubordination, and all communication was cut off with the interior.

Paris, June 10.

"Yesterday (Friday) evening, at nine o'clock, an assemblage of between three and four hundred individuals took place at Port St. Martin. A considerable force was directed to this point, and there paraded up and down for the interval of an hour. At half past 10 o'clock several detachments of cuirassiers, provoked by seditious cries, galloped down the boulevard, and dispersed them. They appeared mostly young men between 16 and 17 years of age. Some men of mature age and suspicious appearance, were observed amongst them. All the shops were closed. They re-assembled on the Place de l'Estrapade, whither troops were sent, on whose appearance the champions of the Charter (Chartiers) peacefully withdrew."

"Numerous assemblages took place again this evening on the Boulevards, from the Porte St. Denis to the Chateau d'Eau; troops were posted the whole length, and their presence alone restrained the factions, who sought an occasion to renew the scenes of the preceding days. It is said that considerable sums of money have been employed to keep up these commotions."

"Yesterday very considerable assemblages took place on the Boulevard de Temple. The cries of 'the Charter forever!' were frequently heard. Detachments of cavalry presently dispersed them in a determined manner. It is said that many persons have been wounded."

"The orange walk, fronting the Carrousel, continues occupied by a battalion of the infantry of the royal guard. Sentinels are stationed all round the Thuleries, and no person is permitted to stop near these limits."

"The number of the National Guard on duty at the Chamber of deputies, is considerably augmented."

"The regiment of Hussars of the Royal Guard, which was in Garrison at Compeign, arrived yesterday in the suburbs of this capital."

"Lieut. Col. Barbier Dufay, known as connected with the deplorable affair of M. D. St. Mary's was taken into custody by two gendarmes, in the crowd that was proceeding to witness the execution of Louvel. It is also announced that general Solignac, and the Chief d'Escadron Duvergne, have been arrested."

The Gazette de France says, "Ma-

ny foreigners were about to leave Paris, to the great regret of our maitres d'hôtel and shop keepers; but as they now see that tranquillity is re-established, and that strength rests with the laws, they have suspended their preparations for departure. The good people who consider the money which foreigners spend in Paris as a very legitimate source of profit, endeavor to inspire them with confidence, in spite of the attempts of the enemies of order whom they apply denominated (Chartiers) Chartists."

From the Aurora, June 29.

American Jacquet Mullin.—We have at this moment before us a piece of Jacquet Mullin, of a fabric so perfect in every particular, that we may safely assert it to be equal in every respect to any thing of the kind, produced in the world. Familiar with the finest wools of Asia, we can confidently assert that price, before us is equal in beauty, evenness, and much superior in the finishing to the fine mulls of Hindostan.

This piece is the first experiment made at the factory of Messrs. Trop & Sadaal, of this neighborhood, yet it will bear inspection and comparison with any foreign production of the same number of yarn.

This Jacquet rivals in beauty and texture the lawns of Flanders, and for cravats, ruffles, or fine dresses, has no superior; and we earnestly recommend the products of these ingenious manufacturers to the notice and patronage of every friend of American prosperity.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF BAGOTA.

(Capital of Cundinamarca). Decree of the President, Bolivar, constituting a college for the education of the orphan children of the patriots, put to death by Morillo, in place of the former Convent of Capuchins.

Simon Bolivar, President of the Republic, &c. Considering that public instruction and a liberal education, are the purest means of obtaining and securing public prosperity and the most solid basis of the liberties of the people; and that there must be a great number of unfortunate children, Cundinamarca, whose fathers have been immolated on the altar of their country, by the cruelty of the Spanish commander, and who have been left without any other hope, of protection, or subsistence, or education, but that of the republic, in whose cause they were sacrificed; I have judged it proper to decree as follows:

Article 1. The convent of Capuchins in this capital, having been abandoned by the flight of those friars, is, by this decree, henceforth appropriated and established as a college, for the education of the orphans, of the citizens who have been sacrificed by the Spanish authorities, and for all other orphans, and children of persons reduced by whatever cause to poverty; and of all children or foundlings exposed; and the expenses to be defrayed by the republic.

Art. 2. For the present, the children only of those whose fathers or protectors were sacrificed for their fidelity to their country, on the scaffold or in the field of battle, shall be admitted; and their admission shall be immediate.

Art. 3. The college shall be placed under the care of a director, specially charged with its superintendence, economy, and interior administration.

The director to be the superior officer of this college; and it shall be his duty to take special care, and to provide adequate means for bestowing on the children committed to his direction the most virtuous education, in conformity with the liberal principles of republican government.

Art. IV. The directors, as well as the instructors and preceptors, shall be appointed by the government.

Art. V. Until the college shall possess funds adequate to the compensation of teachers of all the sciences, the children shall be instructed in the elements of grammar, the Spanish language, the principles of religion, morals, logic, drawing, mathematics, experimental philosophy, history, geography, and topography.

Art. VI. The funds of the college shall consist for the present of the \$24,000, which Dr. J. Y. Gutierrez bequeathed by his will a testament to be applied for the uses of public education; together with the funds belonging to the former convent & community of capuchin friars; any deficiency which may arise, shall be supplied out of the public revenue of the republic.

Art. VII. A special code of internal regulations shall determine and regulate every department of education, administration, service, and economy, of the college.

Let this decree be printed and published, circulated, and duly carried into execution.

Given and signed by my hand, and sealed with the provisional seal of the republic, and countersigned by the secretary of the government, at the Head Quarters at Santa Fe; the 17th September 1819.

(9th year)

(Signed) S. BOLIVAR.

ALEXANDER OSORIO, Secretary pro tem.

FINANCIAL DECREE

SIMON BOLIVAR, President of the Republic, &c.

Considering that in the present state of the war of the republic, the national revenues are scarcely adequate to cover the necessary and indispensable expenses of the army, such as clothing, arms, equipments of all kinds, and subsistence. Considering also, that the frequent and exorbitant contributions extorted by the rapacity of the enemy from this province, have reduced the resources of the people to a situation which forbids any resort to extraordinary exactions. In view to reconcile as much as circumstances will admit, the general

interests with those of the public functionaries, I decreed as follows:

Art. I. Every person in the service of the republic, whose appointments are payable out of the national treasury, or out of any particular branch of the public revenue, whether employed as a civil or military station, shall receive only one half the pay or allowances of their appointments respectively, without distinction.

Art. II. The principle established by the preceding article shall go into operation in the province of Cundinamarca, on the first day of October next, and shall continue until otherwise ordered.

Let this decree be printed, published, and communicated to the concerned.

Signed by my hand, sealed with my seal, &c. at Santa Fe. 14th September, 1819. (Ninth Year.)

(Signed) S. BOLIVAR.

ALEX. OSORIO, Sec'y pro tem.

To the Governors, &c. of the free provinces of New Grenada.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President of the Republic, &c.

Feeling that it is expedient in the present state of the republican affairs, that the revenue derived from tithes, should be deposited in the public treasury of the provinces; even under the form of a loan, as the measure might in its tendency derange the system already established, and might be attended with great inconvenience and injury to this important branch of the revenue particularly on account of the impediments which could not arise to the dispositions of the particular board charged with its direction; and as it would be at the same time an abridgement of the authority vested in the said board; you are enjoined and required to afford every protection to the collectors of the tithes in each district of your province, in order that they speedily and without incommutation realise the collection of those funds, which must be deposited in the ecclesiastical treasury, without the least deduction, as has been the practice until lately; because in the exigencies of the state should require the appropriation of a part of those funds for the public service, the government may have it in its power to give the necessary orders for that purpose.

God preserve you many years.

S. BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, Santa Fe, 9th Sept. 1819, (9th year).

DISTINGUISHED CADETS.

At the late examination of the Military Academy at West Point, by the new papers, the following gentlemen were selected, on account of their talents and acquirements, as worthy of having their names inserted, agreeably to the regulations of the Academy, in the Army Register of the United States, as being distinguished in their respective classes. The names of those (all of the senior class) recommended to be commissioned, will be found in the Official List of New appointments this day published.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Stephen Tuttle, of New Jersey.
2. Andrew Donaldson, of Tennessee.
3. Thomas E. Sudler, of Maryland.
4. Wm. H. Bell, of North Carolina.
5. Wm. C. De Hart, of New York.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Charles Burpinc, of Georgia.
2. Charles Dimmick, of Massachusetts.
3. William Wells, of Indiana.
4. Edward H. Courtney, of Maryland.
5. John C. Holland, of South Carolina.

THIRD CLASS.

1. George Dutton, of Connecticut.
2. Nicholas P. Trist, of Louisiana.
3. Thomas R. Ingalls, of New York.
4. John H. Latrobe, of Maryland.
5. Wm. Wall, of Ohio.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Wm. T. Washington, D. of Columbia.
2. Alfred Mordecai, of Virginia.
1. Frederick T. Culon, of Mississippi.
2. Reuben Holmes, of Connecticut.
5. John M'Carthy, of Pennsylvania.

The CORONATION.—Three ladies from the neighbourhood of Hull, anxious to witness the procession which attended the Coronation of George III engaged a room, for which they paid 30 guineas. On their way to take possession of it they were met by a crowd, to avoid which they descended into the cellar of a green grocer. The owner was not in at the time, but returning soon after, and fearing the mob might injure his goods, he immediately let fall a trap door, which he fastened on the outside, and took his departure, leaving the disconsolate trio in "durance vile." Here they remained until all was over, and then the man coming to his shop, found, to his surprise, more than he expected. They were, of course, liberated; and thought, with Franklin, that they had paid "too much for their whistle."

It appears that speculations have already commenced for affording accommodation to those who may be anxious to witness the external exhibitions which may attend the Coronation. Two houses in Great George street, Westminster, have been let at the enormous sum of 2000l each, for the period which the ceremonies may occupy.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

[We copy the following letter detailed by Dr. Jennings of Pa. to Dr. Rush.]

"DEAR SIR

"That theory only is to be considered a rational one which is supported by facts, and will admit of the most practical utility. If the following facts can be of service to you, it will afford me singular satisfaction to have communicated them."

"I, myself furnish the case. My maternal grandmother, my mother, five of

her sisters, and four of her brothers, my sister being my mother's first child; and a brother next in succession to me by birth, all of them have been swept off the stage of life, in the course of my recollection, by the fatal disease Phthisis Pulmonalis. From my youth, I was sensible of great debility of the lungs, and was never during that time able to call aloud, read, or sing with ease which is common to other people. I had generally lived a studious and sedentary life, except that I had been the two last years partially engaged in the practice of physic. An offer was at that time made me to take charge of an academy. For the sake of gaining more leisure for the purpose of reading and study, accepted the offer. In the mean time I had been three years occasionally employed in speaking publicly upon religious subjects. From this last engagement I considered my lungs to have gained some strength. It followed, however, that study and confinement did less agree with me than formerly—I could see a daily declension. And at length having been caught in a moderate rain, I was seized with a very severe and obstinate cough. I was bled again and again, to no purpose. After a considerable depletion, opium was tried, but in vain—debility, the cough, and every inflammatory symptom increased.

"I had recourse to riding—took a journey of several weeks, and continued to let blood as often as the pains were severe, but still in vain. In the mean time I obtained your inquiries, and immediately turned my attention to the subject which most concerned me. After having read that part of your work, I pursued the following plan, viz:—I let blood moderately every third day, especially if affected with inflammatory symptoms, until with the previous bleedings I had been bled fifteen times in the course of five weeks. By this time I was much reduced, but my cough was no better. I then had recourse to the use of the axe, and to labour of the severest kind.

"I could not at the time repeat ten strokes without rest. It would seem in the first instance to increase my cough. The result was, that in two weeks I was nearly recovered.

"Finding much amendment, I grew remiss in my labour; and in a few weeks relapsed, and was nearly as ill as before, for I lost ground rapidly in the second instance. Two bleedings and similar labour, however, finally restored me to good health, and I can now sing loud, and on a sharp and high key, can speak two hours together; and in one word, I consider myself freed from every symptom of that disorder."

After relating the case of his wife, which was similar to that of his own, and which was cured by a similar plan, he concludes thus:—

"I shall offer a short reflection or two drawn from my own case. In the first place, I am persuaded that hard labour, if employed in an early stage, can cure the hereditary predisposition in some cases."

"Hence I further conclude, that consumptive parents ought never choose sedentary or light employments for their children."

"Secondly, I conclude, that although a trotting horse may afford a sufficient exercise for many, yet labour will be far more successful."

"And lastly, in all cases, the labour should be such as to require considerable efforts on the part of the patient."

"I laboured continually, and rarely with sufficient intervals to refresh myself by rest."

I am sincerely, Sir,

Your most obedient,

SAMUEL K. JENNINGS."

From this letter it would seem that the consumption had assumed in Virginia, an attitude as inheritable as her laws of primogeniture.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.—To prevent fly from destroying turnips, always choose a piece of poor land for your turnip patch, plough and harrow it until you get it very fine, then manure it well with ashes or well rotted stable manure; sow your seed with Indian meal, that you may see whether you sow it too thick or too thin, then harrow in the seed with an iron tooth harrow, be not afraid of putting them in too deep—if you bush them, they are scarcely covered, they are up before the root has taken any hold, and lying on the surface of the ground, they nearly all perish the first dry spell that follows after their coming up, and you find it very convenient, without further enquiry, to try out—Oh! the cursed fly has eat up all my turnips; but choose the poor land, make it fine and rich, and cover your seed deep and the fly will fly away to your neighbours.—The advice here given rests on the authority and practice of an experienced cultivator, on the Reisterstown road, who has not missed a crop of turnips for thirty years; for the common turnip sow between the 20th and the last day of July. If you want them sweet, a week or ten days later will make them so.

HARRISBURG, Pa. July 21.

David Lewis died of his wounds, and was buried at Bellefonte, on Thursday the 13th inst.

To Brewers.

A PERSON who has been some years engaged in the BREWING BUSINESS in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, offers himself to any gentleman to conduct a *POTTED AND ALE BREWERY*, and feels confident, from the success he has experienced, and the respectable references he can command as to character and capability, that it will be found an offer but seldom met with. Letters (not paid) addressed to W. S. Kirk, Market-street, Baltimore, will be attended to. Baltimore, July 19, 1839.—31

General Election.

We present to our readers this day the state of the Polls for GOVERNOR, so far as we have been enabled to procure the returns. From most of the counties below, we have only heard of the result of the first day.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	AYETTE	SCOTT	BOURBON	JESSAMINE	HARRISON	WOODFORD	GARRARD	LINCOLN	FRANKLIN	FLEMING	CLARKE	MONTGOMERY	HENRY	NICHOLAS	MASON	MERCER	BATH	SHELBY	OWEN	MADISON
Fayette, 3d day	555	458	1104	219																
Scott, 3d day	817	175	370	76																
Bourbon, 3d day	221	144	114	1383																
Jessamine, 3d day	376	396	270	18																
Harrison, 2d day	73	125	66	648																
Woodford, 1st day	231	121	146	3																
Garrard, 1st day	279	4	305	87																
Lincoln, 1st day	365	3	92	5																
Franklin, 1st day	150	211	234	5																
Fleming, 1st day	229	42	15	364																
Clarke, 1st day	324	93	117	105																
Montgomery, 1st day	37	158	15	206																
Henry, 1st day	131	285	168	29																
Nicholas, 1st day	79	13	5	356																
Mason, 1st day	107	10	93	362																
Mercer, 1st day	241	124	467	4																
Bath, 1st day	56	190	52	290																
Shelby, 1st day	649	25	194	10																
Owen, 1st day	88	14	27	00																
Madison, 3d day	678	147	255	261																

(C) The counties of Shelby, Madison and Henry do not include the precinct returns.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

	AYETTE	SCOTT	BOURBON	JESSAMINE	HARRISON	WOODFORD	GARRARD	LINCOLN	FRANKLIN	FLEMING	CLARKE	MONTGOMERY	HENRY	NICHOLAS	MASON	MERCER	BATH	SHELBY	OWEN	MADISON
Fayette, 3d day	1573	648																		
Scott, 3d day	840	633																		
Jessamine, 3d day	581	443																		
Bourbon, 3d day	895	902																		
Harrison, 2d day	525	264																		
Woodford, 1st day	128	295																		
Garrard, 1st day	1	32	377																	
Lincoln, 1st day	332	117																		
Franklin, 1st day	564	109																		
Fleming, 1st day	305	323																		
Clarke, 1st day	433	40																		
Montgomery, 1st day	495	119																		
Henry, 1st day	299	176																		

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

On the last day of the election, in Fayette County, at the close of the polls, the votes stood as follows:

CONGRESS.

Woodson, : 1159 Pope, : 1037

SENATE.

Thourney, : 1205 Parker, : 940

REPRESENTATIVES.

Butler, : 1115 Bullock, : 731
Shannon, : 1025 Kizer, : 456
Payne, : 1031 McKenney, : 356
Wickliffe, : 939 True, : 324
Davis, : 781

In Jessamine.—Congress.

Woodson, : 866 Pope, : 151

Senate.

Bowman, : 545 Wallace, : 471

House of Representatives.

Caldwell, : 580 Craig, : 531
Clark, : 534 Jackson, : 494

In Scott.—Congress.

Johnson, : 1447 Grimes, : 21

Senate.

Smith, : 674 Bradford, : 287
Hunter, : 622

House of Representatives.

Prewitt, : 1422 Jackson, : 161
Patterson, : 1024 Suggett, : 49
Bradford, : 670

STATE OF MISSOURI.

We received by Tuesday night's mail the Constitution of the new state of Missouri, and this day commence its publication. It was our first desire to make an analysis of its provisions. But, the electioneering campaign being over, we do not believe we could offer to our readers a better treat than to give the instrument entire. On account of its length, two or three numbers of the Gazette will be necessarily employed in doing this. We congratulate the patriotic inhabitants of this new REPUBLIC on the able and dignified manner in which they have entered the great contest. The observations they have been enabled to make on the perfections and imperfections of the constitutions of other states, and the very respectable talents employed in the convention, united to produce a character equal to any in the Union. A national salute was fired on the day it was signed.

EUROPEAN.

Our London dates are as late as the 10th of June. The entrance of the Queen of England into the metropolis produced considerable excitement. So far as our limits permitted, we this day give a detail of the important event. She is justly considered as a rallying point for the people, against the infamous perfidy of the corrupt ministry of the profligate British sovereign. The Queen demands a fair and public trial for supposed distribution of moral virtue. Her right is indubitable—and her wretched husband dare not effect a denial of that demand, without exciting the indignation, contempt and even resistance of the English people. Domestic quarrels do not usually excite such vast curiosity and interest; but when they are resolved into a great national emergency, it is but right they should. The English monarch is notoriously licentious in his amours, and his worthy spouse has been publicly charged with infidelity. From all we can learn she is innocent; and no doubt exists, but that George IV. has employed influential foreigners and others, during Caroline's residence in Italy, to traduce her character, and swear to false tales of infidelity on her part. The fact is, the miserable monster who is seated on the British throne, at this time, is like many of his vain and pedantic subjects, capable of any meaness whatever. No reconciliation between the parties, of their own management is ex-

pected. The King appeals to parliament to maintain the honor and dignity of the crown. The Queen makes an appeal to both the legislature and the nation for the maintenance of her rights, privileges and dignities.

It is contemplated to sacrifice her majesty by a "bill of degradation." We do not believe the throne, backed by all the ministry, will be able to accomplish so nefarious a purpose. A public trial must precede the infliction of any legislative penalty or stigma, and the means of defence are amply within the reach of the royal personage so unrighteously abused by the vilest debauchee in Europe. The opposition in parliament have already displayed their devotion to the Queen; and the populace have strongly exhibited their gallantry and attachment by "demolishing the windows of two of the ministers, and sacking the magnificent dwelling of the Marchioness," who has long reigned in the heart of the King.

Ireland is reduced to the sad necessity of mourning over the grave of one of her brightest, truest and most patriotic sons. The distinguished GRATTAN is no more. Unlike many of the Irish characters, this great man was above corruption—above the allurements of sordid Gold. His elevated soul could never be bribed into perfidy. His noble exertions in favor of Catholic emancipation, and in favor of the general interests and freedom of Ireland, will endear him to his warm countrymen as long as time shall last. In short, the British parliament, and the united Kingdom have sustained an irreparable loss. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey by the side of the celebrated Charles Fox.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GEORGE A. OTIS, of Philadelphia, is about to publish a translated edition of Botta's history of the American Revolution. We have never seen the work; but have no doubt of its superior excellence. Mr. Walsh, in the National Gazette of July 19, eulogizes it, and favors the public with the following letter from the sage of Monticello to Mr. Otis:

MONTICELLO, July 8, 1820.

"Sir—I thank you for De Pradt's Book on the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. It is a work I had never seen, and had much wished to see. Although his style has much too much of amphibology to be suited to the sober precision of politics, yet we gather from him great outlines, and profound views of the new constitution of Europe, and of its probable consequences. These are things we should understand, to know how to keep clear of them.

"I am glad to find that the excellent work of Botta is, at length, translated; the merit of this work has been too long unknown with us. He has had the faculty of sifting the truth of facts from our own histories with great judgment, of suppressing details which do not make a part of the general history, &c. of enlightening the whole with the constant glow of his holy enthusiasm for the liberty and independence of nations. Neutral as an historian should be in the relation of facts, he is never neutral in his feelings, nor in the warm expression of them, on the triumph and reverses of the conflicting parties, and of his honest sympathies with that engaged in the better cause. Another merit is in the accuracy of his narrative of those portions of the same war which passed in other quarters of the globe, and especially on the ocean. We must thank him too for having brought within the compass of three volumes every thing we wish to know of that war, and in a style so engaging that we cannot lay the book down. He had been so kind as to send me a copy of his work, of which I shall manifest my acknowledgments by sending him your volumes as they come out. My original being lent out, I have no means of collating it with the translation; but see no cause to doubt exactness. With my request to become a subscriber to your work, be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

George Alexander Otis, Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In this Congressional district most of Mr. Barr's friends thought proper to drop him at the opening of the election. The Woodford vote, which we have not received, increases Mr. Woodson's majority considerably. In Mercer, Mr. Briscoe is said to be elected Senator, and Messrs. Moore, McAfee and Thompson representatives.

The republicans of this Congressional district appear to be well satisfied at the election of Mr. Woodson as the successor of Mr. Clay. We certainly should have been gratified if Mr. Barr had been preferred. His known political information and strict republican integrity, and his long residence in the country, give him strong claims to the high opinion of his fellow citizens.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

State of Missouri.

We the people of Missouri, inhabiting the lines herein after designated, by our representatives in convention assembled at St. Louis, on Monday the 12th day of June 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic, by the name of "THE STATE OF MISSOURI," and for the government thereof do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

OF BOUNDARIES.

We do declare, establish, ratify and confirm the following as the permanent boundaries of said state, that it be say:

"Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude; thence west along the said parallel of latitude to the St. Francis river; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties in the Missouri river; thence from the point of said intersection, along the said meridian line, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspondent with the Indian boundary line; thence east, from the point of intersection as aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances herein after expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.—The legislative power shall be vested in a "General Assembly," which shall consist of a "Senate," and of a "House of Representatives."

SEC. 2.—The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several counties. Each county shall have at least one representative, but the whole number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred.

SEC. 3.—No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state two years, and of the county which he represents one year next before his election; if such county shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or counties from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not, moreover have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 4.—The General Assembly shall meet in session, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state to be made; and, at the first session after each enumeration, shall apportion the number of representatives among the several counties according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein.

SEC. 5.—The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of four years. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state four years, and of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before his election; if such district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not, moreover have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 6.—The senate shall consist of not less than fourteen, nor more than thirty-three members, for the election of whom the state shall be divided into convenient districts, which may be altered from time to time, and new districts established, as public convenience may require; and the senators shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of free white male inhabitants in each, provided, that when a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

SEC. 7.—At the first session of the General Assembly the senators shall be divided by lot as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the fourth year, so that one half of the senators shall be chosen every second year.

SEC. 8.—After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, all general elections shall commence on the first Monday in August, and shall be held biennially, and the electors, in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their continuance at elections, and in going to, and returning from the same.

SEC. 9.—The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 10.—Every white male citizen of the U. States who shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in this state one year before an election, the last boundary of said state, that it be say:

In the county or district in which he shall direct by law in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 26.—The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws, First, For the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying them before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and, Second, To prevent bona-fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of their territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

They shall have power to pass laws, First, To prohibit the introduction into this state of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other state or territory; Second, To prohibit the introduction for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandise;

Third, To prohibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territory thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and, Fourth, To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating, will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary.

First, To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this state, under any pretext whatsoever; and, Second, To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

SEC. 27.—In prosecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury; and a slave convicted of a capital offence shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a white person for a like offence; and courts of justice before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

SEC. 28.—Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if it were committed on a free white person.

SEC. 29.—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and all judges of the courts of law and equity shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to any office of honor, trust or profit under the state. The party impeached, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to be indicted, tried and punished according to law.

SEC. 30.—The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor shall be tried, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators present.

SEC. 31.—A state Treasurer shall be biennially appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, who shall keep his office at the seat of government. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 32.—The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and all officers, both civil and military under the authority of this state shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 33.—The General Assembly shall meet on the third Monday in September next; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty-one; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty-two; and thereafter the General Assembly shall meet once in every two years, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in November, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

SEC. 34.—No county now established by law shall ever be reduced by the establishment of new counties to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be established which shall contain less than four hundred square miles.

SEC. 35.—Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct; and a like revision, digest and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 36.—The style of the laws of this state shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri."

shall direct by law in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 26.—The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws, First, For the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying them before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and, Second, To prevent bona-fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of their territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

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Third, To prohibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territory thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and, Fourth, To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating, will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

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SEC. 31.—A state Treasurer shall be biennially appointed by joint

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" would eat up the grist." Although a small sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowling Green—Ford & Stevenson, printers.
Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Har-
net, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Chickadee—Post-master.
Clarksville—Ten. Post-master.
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Edinburgh—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edwardsville, Ill.—Post-master.
Estill C. H.—Post-master.
Ellisville—Post-master.
Flemingsburg—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr. Schree, p. m.
Hopkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Huntsville—Post-master.
Huntsville—Post-master.
Jeffersonville—Mr. Kellor, p. m.
Jeffersonville—Ind.—Post-master.
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Lancaster—George Talbot, esq.
Mount Sterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the
Post-master.
Mouree, Ten.—Post-master.
Mayville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Post-master.
Nashville, T.—Joseph Morrell, esq. or the
Post-master.
Natchez—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Young, p. m.
New Orleans—Bartlett & Cox, or Post-master.
New Glasgow—Post-master.
Owensville—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Dache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-
master.
Tennessee—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Versailles—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the
LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,
Porter and Beer,
And will in a short time, have PALE ALE
ready for market, all brewed in the most cele-
brated London mode, as taught him by Rich-
ard and Flower, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during
his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons
delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.

The Jars will be found well adapted for
small families, they are constructed so as to
draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the
highest price.

* Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of
Brewing, at Whitehead's Brewery, London,
and was afterwards long extensively engaged
in the trade.
Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53f

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts.
His office will be found over the room
formerly occupied by J. Haggins, esq. first
door below Frazer's corner. He pledges him-
self to be diligent and punctual in business
confided to him. Aug. 20—34f

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leavy,
HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of LAW, will attend to any business
that may be entrusted to them. Their office
is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main
street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39f

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.
WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the
Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Of-
fice is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain
Brainin's Tavern.
51-3m December 17, 1819.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, deliv-
ered either gross or neat, at Lexington,
on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He
will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—
40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKY; and
One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS,
delivered at the above place.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49f

Iron and Castings.

REMOVAL.
THE Lexington Iron Store is now kept at
the corner of Main-street and Chesapeake,
in the White house lately occupied by
Andersons, where is now to be found the best
assortment of Wrought Iron, probably ever
brought to Lexington, consisting of:
Tire of assorted sizes, Axe bar,
Hoe bar, Horseshoe, Scalloped
and square bar;
ALSO—MILL SPINDLES, CROW-
BAR, SLEDGE and WEDGE
PATTERNS, PLOUGH
IRONS, of various sizes,
Which assortment will constantly be supplied
from the slate and Red River forges, with
from five to ten tons per week, during the
season.—The quality of this iron needs no
better recommendation than the use of it,
which has been judged very superior by all
that have tried it. Castings of a good quality,
and well assorted, constantly on hand; to-
gether with every description of Mill Irons.
All orders for Castings will be promptly at-
tended to, and delivered when complete at
the Lexington Iron Store.
For T. D. OWENS.
L. L. SHREVE
Lexington, March 24, 1820—12f

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from Lexington about the 26th
of July, a RED MILK COW—her
marks are not exact, recollected, but it is
thought she has a crop and slit in right ear—
has tolerable sharp horns, and is in thin order.
Any person giving information of this cow to
the Printer at the Gazette office, shall be
rewarded for their trouble.
August 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United
States is authorized by law to cause cer-
tain lands of the United States to be offered
for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of
the United States, do hereby declare & make
known, that public sales for the disposal of
certain lands of the United States, shall be held
as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday
in August and October next, for the sale of
the lands which have been surveyed in the
district of Delaware, being 45 townships and
fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 15
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 16
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 17

October Sale.
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9
1, 2, 3 and 4, do. 10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in
September next, for the sale of the lands
which have been surveyed in the district of
Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional
townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Mon-
day in October next, for the lands which
have been surveyed in the district of Brookville,
being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jacksonville, in Indiana, on the first
Monday in August next, for the lands lately
surveyed in the district of Jacksonville, be-
ing 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first
Monday in September next, for the lands
which have been surveyed in the district of
Terre Haute, being 43 townships and frac-
tional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Mon-
day in October next, for the lands lately
surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being
38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas,
on the first Mondays of August and October
next, for the lands surveyed in the district of
Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional
townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west
of 5th principal Meridian
5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 do. 20, do
5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 do. 21, do
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 do. 22, do

October Sale.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south
of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do. 24 do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do. 25 do
9, 10, 11 and 12 do. 26 do
9, 10 and 11 do. 27 do
9 and 10 do. 28 do
9 and 10 do. 29 do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second
Monday in September next, for the lands sur-
veyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, be-
ing thirty-five townships and fractional town-
ships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Mon-
day in November next, for the lands in the
Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missou-
ri river), which could not be distributed to
soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and
fractions, too small or too large for bounty
lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Mon-
day in November next, for the lots in the town-
ships of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships
12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18
in range 19, which were advertised but not
offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on
longer; and each sale will commence with
the last number of the Lexington Gazette, and
range, and proceed in regular numerical
order. The lands reserved by law for the use
of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usu-
al, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, the eighteenth day of Ap-
ril, in the year 1820.
JAMES MONROE.

Printers who are authorized to publish the
laws of the United States, will insert the above
once a week, till the 1st of November next,
and send their accounts to the General Land
Office for payment.

By the President,
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

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By the President,
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

Military Goods &c.

Henry Fletcher,
Corner of Main Street & Jordan's Row,
HAS just received a fresh assortment of
Military Equipments, consisting of
Rich plated and gilt mounted Swords,
with belts to suit.
Gold and silver Epaulettes.
Vulture and common Plumes—vari-
ous colours.
Gold and silver Lace, &c. &c.
He has also received a few first rate 8 Day
Clocks, Clock Castings, Clock and Watch-
maker's Tools and Materials, Crucibles, &c. &c.
Which, with his former stock of rich Jewelry,
Watches, &c. he is determined to sell at very
reduced prices for cash.
Watches repaired in the best manner as
usual.
March 24—12 8t

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may con-
cern, that THOMAS BARNES, is regu-
larly authorized by me to prepare my PAT-
ENT FERRUGINE MEDICINE, for the
county of Fayette, and state of Kentucky, and
all the same where he pleases, for the con-
sideration of One Hundred Dollars, Cash in
hand, paid before the delivery of the instru-
ment, as witness my hand.
J. S. JOHNSON.

March 24th, 1820.
(Witness),
RICHARD SHIPLEY, and RICHARD JOHNSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
Having purchased the above PATENT of Dr.
J. S. Johnson, informs the public that they may
be had as above, where they are prepared at
my house, 2 miles from the mouth of Jack's
Creek, 8 miles below the Cross Plains, half a
mile from Jack's Creek Road, and 3 miles
from Mount Glad Meeting-house.

THOMAS BARNES.
June 6th, 1820—23*

HOWLER'S GARDEN

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the
shortest notice, be accommodated with Din-
ners or other refreshments, on moderate
terms. And in order to render comfortable
the situation of Ladies who may be inclined
to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has re-
moved to this delightful spot, where she will
use her best endeavors to make their visits
pleasant and entertaining. And from the as-
siduous attention which will be paid at all
times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes
to give general satisfaction to all who may
honor him with their company.
17 Lexington, April 22.

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17 Lexington, April 22.

NEW GOODS.

A. Parker & Son,
HAVE just received and are now opening
at their Store in Lexington, on Main-
street, opposite the Court-house,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS, as-
sorted,
Superfine and Coarse Cassimeres, assorted
Cassimeres, Flannels and Batizes, do.
Bombazines, plain and twilled, do.
Vestings, Nankeens & Cotton Cassimeres, do.
Chintz, Calicoes and Gingham, do.
Wide and narrow Tule and Towelling Diap-
ers, assorted,
Irish Linen and Sheetings, do.
Velvets, Corduroys and Jeans, do.
Mens' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do.
Ladies' Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hose do.
Domestic Cottons do.
India Muslins and Silks do.
Cambric, Jackonet & Book Muslins do.
Malmu and Leno Muslins do.
Long Lawn and Linen Cambric do.
Canton Crapes, plain and figured do.
Cotton and Silk Shawls do.
Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs do.
Italian, Lutestring and Levantines do.
Thread and Silk Lace do.
Black, white and figured Satins do.
Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins do.
Silk, Twist and Threads do.
Silk and metal Buttons do.
Umbrellas and Parasols do.
Turtle Shell, Ivory and Horn Combs do.
Belting Cloth of the best quality do.
The most fashionable Straw Bonnets do.
Morocco boot heeled Shoes & Slippers do.
Kid Boot-heeled Slippers do.
Girls' and Childrens' Morocco Shoes do.
Mens' and Womens' Wax-Leather and Cal-
skin Shoes, assorted.
ALSO,
Window Glass & Cut Nails, assorted,
Hardware, Cutlery, Queens, China,
and Glass Ware,
Of the best quality and well assorted.
L. K. WISE.

Best Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Best Fourth proof FRENCH BRANDY,
Best Gunpowder, do.
Imperial, do.
Young Hyson do.
Coffee, Leaf Sugar, and Chocolate,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice & Cinnamon
Indigo, Madder, Alum, &c. &c.
The whole of which they will sell on the
most moderate terms for CASH.
Lexington, June 19th, 1820—25

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing
between Samuel Trotter, George Trot-
ter, Jr. and Robert G. Dudley, trading
under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY
& Co. was dissolved in the month of Decem-
ber, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same
parties composing the firm of S. TROTTER &
GEO. TROTTER & Co. expired by
limitation on the first day of January last—

Notice is therefore Given,
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers
of said concerns, are deposited with S. TROT-
TER, as partner and agent of said firms,
for the purpose of receiving all debts due to
them, and liquidating those due by said firms.
It is necessary to the parties concerned, that
speedy payments should be made, and in case
of failure suits will be commenced without de-
lay.
(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER, &c. &c. of Geo.
JOHN POPE, &c. &c. of Geo.
JAMES TROTTER, &c. &c. of Geo.
ELIZA TROTTER, &c. &c. of Geo.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

KEEL BOATS.
THE subscriber having established a BOAT
YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the
mouth of Quickland, intends keeping on hand
KEEL BOATS of every description. Appli-
cation to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort,
or Mr. B. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be
attended to by me.
ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.
Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

PLANK.
300,000 FEET OF PINE, POPLAR,
CHERRY and WALNUT PLANK, for sale at
Cleveland's Landing. This plank has been
sawed one, two and three years. Apply to
JEREMIAH ROGERS.
March 20, 1820—13f

Rochester Springs,
ARE situated one mile South of Perryville,
and one quarter of a mile East of the
main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to
Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no
accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER
SPRINGS until the last year, they have been
visited for several years past by a number of
persons, and a great many cures effected from
the use of the water. As there are now such
preparations made, as will justify its publi-
city, the subscriber solicits the patronage of
the public, promising to use every exertion to
render general satisfaction. Travellers are
informed that a road has been opened a
small distance from Perryville, by Rochester
Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two
miles below Perryville.
WILL. S. ROCHESTER.
Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell
FOUNDRY.
J. BRUEN.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDER-
ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing-
ton, second door below the Theatre, Water
street, where all kinds of

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will
be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses
and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and
Gig BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT
IRON; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons;
Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets
and Still Cocks, with many other articles too
tedious to mention.
Lexington, June 18, 1819—25f

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will
be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses
and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and
Gig BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT
IRON; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons;
Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets
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Lexington, June 18, 1819—25f

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